

ISSN 1000-0933
CN 11-2031/Q

生态学报

Acta Ecologica Sinica



第32卷 第24期 Vol.32 No.24 2012

中国生态学学会
中国科学院生态环境研究中心
科学出版社

主办
出版



中国科学院科学出版基金资助出版

生态学报 (SHENTAI XUEBAO)

第32卷 第24期 2012年12月 (半月刊)

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期刊基本参数: CN 11-2031/Q * 1981 * m * 16 * 374 * zh * P * ¥ 70.00 * 1510 * 40 * 2012-12



封面图说: 永兴岛海滩植被——永兴岛是中国西沙群岛的主岛, 也是西沙群岛及南海诸岛中最大的岛屿。国务院2012年6月批准设立的地级三沙市, 管辖西沙群岛、中沙群岛、南沙群岛的岛礁及其海域, 三沙市人民政府就驻西沙永兴岛。永兴岛上自然植被密布, 野生植物有148种, 占西沙野生植物总数的89%, 主要树种有草海桐(羊角树)、麻枫桐、野枇杷、海棠树和椰树等。其中草海桐也称为羊角树, 是多年生常绿亚灌木植物, 它们总是喜欢倚在珊瑚礁岸或是与其他滨海植物聚生于海岸沙滩, 为典型的滨海植物。

彩图提供: 陈建伟教授 北京林业大学 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

DOI: 10.5846/stxb201204180556

刘静静,董春颖,宋英琦,孙培德. 杭州西湖北里湖沉积物氮磷内源静态释放的季节变化及通量估算. 生态学报,2012,32(24):7932-7939.
Liu J J, Dong C Y, Song Y Q, Sun P D. The seasonal variations of nitrogen and phosphorus release and its fluxes from the sediments of the Beili Lake in the Hangzhou West Lake. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2012, 32(24): 7932-7939.

杭州西湖北里湖沉积物氮磷内源静态释放的季节变化及通量估算

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摘要:通过采集北里湖不同季节的柱状芯样,在实验室静态模拟沉积物氨氮($\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$)和可溶解性磷酸盐($\text{PO}_4^{3-} \text{-P}$)的释放,同时研究了沉积物间隙水中 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$ 及 $\text{PO}_4^{3-} \text{-P}$ 的垂直分布特征。结果表明,沉积物间隙水 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$ 随深度的增加有上升的趋势, $\text{PO}_4^{3-} \text{-P}$ 随深度的增加呈先升后降的趋势。氮、磷营养盐在沉积物—水界面均存在浓度梯度,表明存在自间隙水向上覆水扩散的趋势。沉积物 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$ 在春季、夏季、秋季、冬季的释放速率分别为 $0.074 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 、 $0.340 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 、 $0.087 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 、 $0.0004 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, $\text{PO}_4^{3-} \text{-P}$ 的释放速率则分别为 $0.340 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 、 $0.518 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 、 $0.094 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 、 $-0.037 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 。不同采样点表现出明显的季节和空间差异性,释放速率表现为夏季>春季、秋季>冬季。根据静态模拟出的不同季节下内源氮、磷释放速率计算,全湖内源氮、磷营养盐的贡献分别为 0.0037 、 0.0057 t/a 。该研究可为北里湖富营养化及内源污染的治理提供基础数据。

关键词:沉积物;氮;磷;内源释放;释放通量;北里湖

The seasonal variations of nitrogen and phosphorus release and its fluxes from the sediments of the Beili Lake in the Hangzhou West Lake

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Abstract: Eutrophication is one of the most widespread environmental problems of inland waters, either because external loading has not been reduced sufficiently or because internal lake mechanisms. High internal loading of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) from lake sediments is frequently reported as an important mechanism delaying lake recovery after a reduction of external loading. In this paper, the seasonal changes of ammonia nitrogen and phosphorus releasing rate from sediment were evaluated using intact sediment core simulation methods in the Beili Lake of the Hangzhou West Lake. Besides, vertical distribution characteristics of ammonia nitrogen and phosphorus in the pore water were analyzed. The results showed that the concentration of ammonia nitrogen was expressed as the increasing trend with depth, while an increasing trend followed by decreasing was found for phosphorus. The difference in ammonia nitrogen and phosphorus concentration between pore water and overlying water can cause inner nitrogen and phosphorus nutrients releasing. The seasonal releasing rates from sediments were $0.074 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, $0.340 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, $0.087 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, $0.0004 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ for ammonia nitrogen, and $0.340 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, $0.518 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, $0.094 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, $-0.037 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ for phosphorus, respectively. Seasonal and spatial variations of releasing rate were found from this study. The ammonia nitrogen and

基金项目:国家“十一五”水体污染控制与治理科技重大专项(2009ZX07106-002);浙江省自然科学基金项目(Y5110314)

收稿日期:2012-04-18; 修订日期:2012-09-26

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phosphorus releasing rate was higher in summer than in spring and autumn, but lowest in winter. The release fluxes of nitrogen and phosphorus across the sediment-water interface in different points were estimated using results from intact sediment core simulation methods. This difference is mainly focus on nitrogen and phosphorus releasing from the sediments in different environmental conditions including temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen (DO) and transparency. In summer, the temperature was the highest, the activity of bacterium was stronger than in other seasons. At the same time, the DO value decreased. The transparency was the lowest in summer, indicating the disturbance strength was the highest than other seasons. The results demonstrated the internal loading were 0.0004 t, 0.0025 t, 0.0008 t, 0 t for ammonia nitrogen, and 0.0015 t, 0.0038 t, 0.0009 t, -0.0005 t for phosphorus, respectively. The conclusions indicated that the internal loading of N and P in the whole lake were estimated about 0.0037 and 0.0057 t/a, respectively. Therefore, nutrients from sediment made a contribution to lake eutrophication. The phosphorus was the limiting factor to the lake entrophication in Beili Lake, and the releasing of phosphorus was related to the forms. The active phosphorus including the dissolved phosphorus, Fe-bound P and Al-bound P, can release from sediment to overlying water easily. The proportion of active P was accounted 5.3% of TP in spring, and then decreased to 3.72% in summer. After that, the active P increased to 6.16% and 6.73% in autumn and winter. The seasonal variation characteristics of active P were consitent with those of the phosphorus releasing. However, the simulation method used in this study didn't analyze the effect of environmental factors such as waves' disturbance and turbulence on nitrogen and phosphorus releasing rate, the results from simulation may be lower than the dynamic simulation value. Afterwards, the results from this study are important for the eutrophication control and ecological restoration in Beli Lake.

Key Words: sediments; nitrogen; phosphorus; internal release; release fluxes; Beili Lake

沉积物是浅水湖泊营养物质的重要蓄积库^[1], 可通过对流、扩散、沉积物再悬浮等过程向水体中释放营养物质^[2]。研究表明^[3-6], 在外源得到明显控制的情况下, 沉积物中的氮磷营养盐可向水体中释放, 使水体仍然保持富营养化水平, 成为湖泊水体富营养化的重要原因之一。鉴于内源对湖泊富营养化的贡献如此之大, 国内外许多学者对沉积物内源氮磷释放规律^[7-12]进行了相关研究, 原柱状静态模拟法因操作简单, 采样时基本不破坏沉积物结构, 可以基本保持沉积物在垂直方向上的分层特征等特点而经常被采用。

西湖是著名的旅游景点, 水体富营养化已经严重影响了其生态价值。杭州市政府通过截污、疏浚、引水等工程综合治理西湖, 虽然有一定程度的缓解, 但水质改善不明显。北里湖位于杭州西湖西北角, 面积约为0.35 km², 通过西泠桥、断桥的桥洞与西湖主体相通。与其它湖区相比北里湖相对闭塞, 是西湖引水工程的死角, 污染比其它湖区严重。本研究把北里湖作为研究对象, 通过原柱状静态模拟法确定北里湖内源氮、磷营养盐释放速率, 定量估算内源的释放通量, 这对确定北里湖内源对富营养化的贡献及内源污染治理具有一定的指导意义。

1 材料与方法

1.1 样品采集与处理

1.1.1 样品采集

为研究沉积物—水界面氮、磷释放随季节变化的规律, 于2011年1月份、4月份、7月份及11月份在北里湖进行采样, 采样点如图1所示。其中1、2、3、4均为北里湖湖区内采样点, 5、6两点是北里湖的两个入水口, 作为本实验设置的对照组采样点。在采样点用有机玻璃柱状采样柱(内径为60 mm)采集未扰动底泥, 每样点同步采集4根平行样, 泥样厚度不小于20 cm。采集的柱状样上端保留原样点的水样, 两端用橡皮塞塞紧后垂直放置, 小心带回实验室。一组用于间隙水的提取, 另三组样用于沉积物—水界面氮、磷释放试验。在每个采样点用简易采水器距沉积物20 cm处采集上覆水用于物质释放试验, 并用多参数水质测定仪现场测定采样点水温、溶氧及pH值, 利用赛氏盘测定水体透明度。

1.1.2 样品处理与测试

柱状样品运到实验室后按5 cm间距进行分层,分层后的沉积物以5000 r/min离心20 min制得间隙水,经0.45 μm滤膜过滤后置于4 °C的冰箱保存备用。离心后的表层沉积物经冷冻干燥仪干燥处理,研磨过100目筛后4 °C密封储存。本研究的测试项目包括上覆水及间隙水中的氨氮(NH₄⁺-N)及溶解性正磷酸盐(PO₄³⁻-P),沉积物中总磷及活性磷的测定,包括可溶性磷(DP)、铁结合态磷(Fe-P)、铝结合态磷(Al-P)。水样及沉积物各形态磷的测试严格按照《湖泊富营养化调查规范(第二版)》^[13]推荐的方法进行,每个指标测定3个平行样。

1.2 沉积物—水界面营养盐释放静态模拟试验

样品运抵实验室后,垂直放置在恒温水浴实验器中,避光培养。在实验室内用虹吸法抽去柱状样的上覆水,将同步采集的上覆水过滤后再用虹吸法沿着内壁缓缓加入,至液面高度距沉积物表层30 cm处停止,同时对高度进行标注。即刻取原水样作起始样,其后在3、6、12、24、36、48及72 h用移液管从液面下20 cm处取样,每次取样约为50 mL,同时用原样点的过滤水样补充维持水位,结束时样品分析项目与起始时相同。在该试验中计算的NH₄⁺-N及PO₄³⁻-P为3 d的平均释放速率。

1.3 静态模拟释放速率的计算方法

沉积物的释放速率按式(1)计算:

$$R = [V(c_n - c_0) + \sum_{j=1}^n V_{j-1}(c_{j-1} - c_a)] / A \cdot t \quad (1)$$

式中,R为释放速率[mg·m⁻²·d⁻¹];V为柱中上覆水体积(L);c_n、c₀、c_{j-1}为第n次、初始和j-1次采样时某物质含量(mg/L);c_a为添加原水后水体中某物质含量(mg/L);V_{j-1}为第j-1次采样体积(L);A为柱样中沉积物—水界面接触面积(m²);t为释放时间(d)。

1.4 全年释放量的计算

全湖释放量计算按式(2)计算:

$$W = \sum_j^n \sum_i^n r_{ij} A_j \Delta t_i \times 10^{-3} \quad (2)$$

式中,W为北里湖氮或磷的释放总量(t/a);r_{ij}表示第j区域沉积物在i温度下的释放速率[mg·m⁻²·d⁻¹];A_j为j区域所代表的面积(km²);Δt_i表示i温度下所代表的时段。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 静态模拟条件下氨氮(NH₄⁺-N)释放的季节差异及原因分析

北里湖间隙水及上覆水中NH₄⁺-N含量的垂直变化见图2,其中北里湖各季节NH₄⁺-N含量为湖区内4个采样点的平均值,而对照组NH₄⁺-N含量为2个对照采样点的平均值(下同)。在垂直方向上,NH₄⁺-N随深度的增加呈现升高的趋势。间隙水中的营养物质向上覆水对流扩散的过程主要是由沉积物—水界面物质的浓度差支配的。间隙水与上覆水之间的NH₄⁺-N浓度在不同季节均存在差异,必然存在一个由高浓度向低浓度扩散的过程,表现为内源氮营养盐的释放。在春季,北里湖间隙水中NH₄⁺-N含量明显低于对照组,夏季与秋季

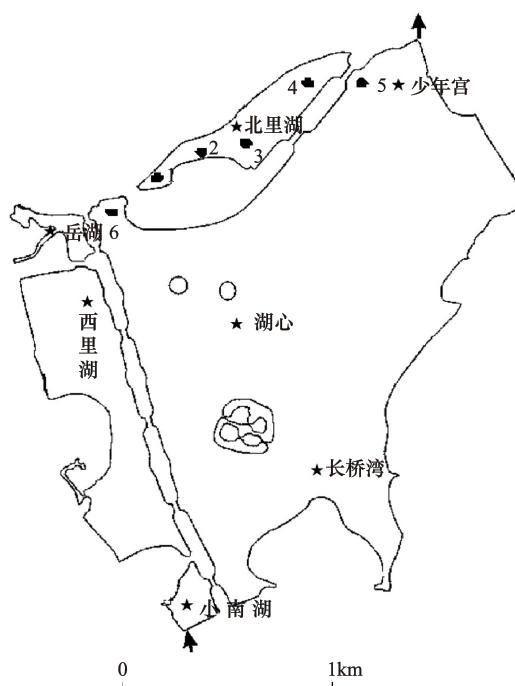


图1 北里湖采样点分布示意图

Fig. 1 Location of sampling sites in Beili Lake

时间隙水中 NH_4^+ -N 含量与对照组相比差别不大,冬季间隙水 NH_4^+ -N 浓度则明显高于对照组。

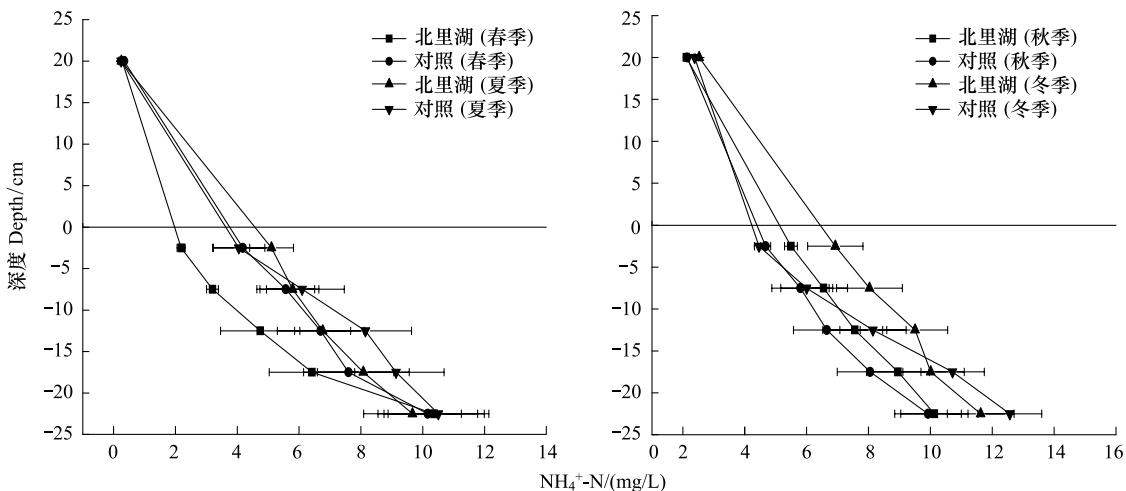


图 2 北里湖上覆水及间隙水中 NH_4^+ -N 含量的垂直变化

Fig. 2 Vertical changes of ammonia nitrogen in the overlying water and pore water in Beili Lake

北里湖沉积物—水界面 NH_4^+ -N 释放速率的季节变化见图 3。不同时空采样点的 NH_4^+ -N 释放速率(以 N 计,下同)差异比较明显。春季(3—5 月份)北里湖 NH_4^+ -N 释放速率为 $0.072\text{--}0.112 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, 平均速率为 $0.074 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$; 夏季(6—8 月份) NH_4^+ -N 释放速率为 $0.126\text{--}0.547 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, 平均值为 $0.34 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$; 秋季(9—11 月份) NH_4^+ -N 释放速率为 $0.003\text{--}0.627 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, 平均值为 $0.087 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$; 冬季(12—2 月份) NH_4^+ -N 释放速率为 $0.0002\text{--}0.0007 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, 平均值为 $0.0004 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 。各采样点的氨氮释放速率整体上表现为夏季最高,秋、春季次之,冬季最低。沉积物—水界面氨氮的释放与张路^[14]等人研究相同,即夏季高于春、秋季,内源总体上表现为“源”的特征。

北里湖沉积物—水界面的 NH_4^+ -N 整年均表现出释放的特征,显示了沉积物可作为内源性氨氮的释放“源”,且在冬季表现出较弱的释放特征。表 1 列出了北里湖上覆水水质的季节变化。夏季平均温度为 $(33.4\pm0.22)^\circ\text{C}$, 高于其它季节, 湖泊沉积物中有机质的降解需消耗溶氧,使得沉积物处于缺氧或厌氧状态, 有机氮经氨化作用转化为 NH_4^+ 蓄积在间隙水中, 通过扩散进入上覆水中形成释放^[15]。高温同时可提高微生物活

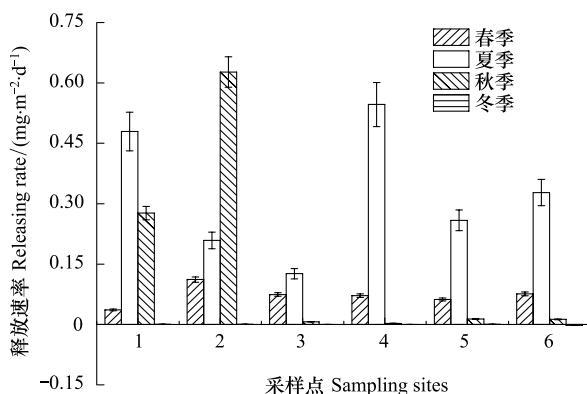


图 3 北里湖沉积物—水界面 NH_4^+ -N 释放速率的季节变化

Fig. 3 Seasonal variation of ammonia nitrogen releasing rate in Beili Lake

表 1 北里湖上覆水水质的季节变化

Table 1 Seasonal variations of water quality in overlying water of Beili Lake

	春季 Spring	夏季 Summer	秋季 Autumn	冬季 Winter
pH	7.89 ± 0.04	7.64 ± 0.03	7.83 ± 0.02	8.14 ± 0.02
水温 Temperature/°C	22.30 ± 0.17	33.40 ± 0.22	20.40 ± 0.21	10.40 ± 0.22
溶氧 Dissolved oxygen/(mg/L)	6.82 ± 0.05	5.01 ± 0.07	6.35 ± 0.05	7.25 ± 0.04
透明度 Transparency/m	0.96 ± 0.05	0.42 ± 0.04	0.76 ± 0.03	1.20 ± 0.04

性,生物扰动也随之增大,这些原因都有利于氨氮的释放。在同一季节,各采样点的释放速率有很大差异,表明温度不是影响浅水湖泊沉积物—水界面营养盐释放受的唯一因素,微生物活动^[16]、大气沉降^[17]、溶氧^[18-19]也会对北里湖沉积物或上覆水中的营养盐含量产生影响,进而影响沉积物通过间隙水及向上覆水扩散的过程。

2.2 静态模拟条件下磷酸盐(PO_4^{3-} -P)释放的季节差异及原因分析

图4为北里湖间隙水及上覆水中 PO_4^{3-} -P含量的垂直变化,各季节间隙水中 PO_4^{3-} -P含量在垂直方向上呈现出先升后降的趋势。表层沉积物间隙水中 PO_4^{3-} -P含量远高于上覆水,与上覆水存在明显的 PO_4^{3-} -P的浓度梯度。因间隙水与上覆水中磷浓度差的存在,则必然存在一个由高浓度向低浓度进行的分子扩散作用,即沉积物存在释磷现象。表1中明确指出北里湖春夏秋三季水体的透明度低于冬季,其中夏季表现为最低,仅为 (0.42 ± 0.04) m,水体透明度的降低说明水体受到强烈的扰动。春季温度开始回升,游船增多,水动力扰动成为沉积物营养盐释放的影响因素之一。春、夏、秋季上覆水受水动力扰动的影响,表层沉积物受水体的冲击较大,沉积物中的溶解态磷易向上覆水释放,因此间隙水中不易保持较高的 PO_4^{3-} -P含量,导致北里湖间隙水中 PO_4^{3-} -P含量与对照组相比差别较小。冬季时游船造成的水力扰动作用小,风浪扰动成为主因。对照点处水域开阔,而北里湖位于西湖引水工程的死角,在冬季受风频繁扰动较小,向上覆水释放较慢,导致冬季间隙水 PO_4^{3-} -P浓度明显高于对照组。

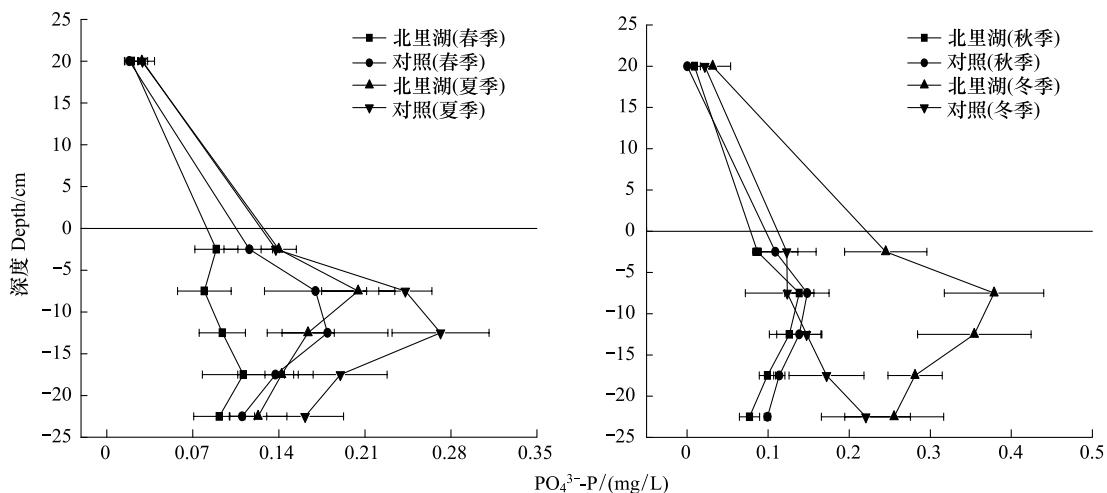


图4 北里湖上覆水及间隙水中 PO_4^{3-} -P含量的垂直变化

Fig. 4 Vertical changes of dissolved phosphorus in the overlying water and pore water in Beili Lake

北里湖沉积物—水界面 PO_4^{3-} -P释放速率的季节变化见图5。北里湖内4个采样点的磷酸盐释放速率(以P计,下同)存在很明显的季节差异:在春季,北里湖内磷酸盐释放速率为 $0.039\text{--}0.634 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$,平均速率为 $0.340 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$;夏季磷酸盐释放速率为 $0.115\text{--}0.990 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$,平均值为 $0.518 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$;秋季磷酸盐释放速率为 $0.065\text{--}0.147 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$,平均值为 $0.094 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$;冬季磷酸盐释放速率为 $-0.166\text{--}-0.081 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$,平均值为 $-0.037 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 。北里湖沉积物—水界面 PO_4^{3-} -P释放的季节变化与Eckert^[20]等人研究结果相似,即夏季 PO_4^{3-} -P释放速率高于冬春季,并把这种变化归于温度的差异。高温对沉积物中磷的释放有促进作用,夏季平均水温较高,温度的升高在促进微生物活动的同时还可以促进有机磷向无机磷转化、不溶性磷向可溶性磷的转化,进而促进沉积物中磷的释放。微生物活动消耗溶解氧,夏季溶解氧降至最低,促使水体从氧化状态向还原状态改变,使 Fe^{3+} 向 Fe^{2+} 转变,促进沉积物中铁结合态磷的释放^[21]。北里湖磷酸盐的最大释放速率为 $0.990 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$,出现在夏季采样点1,即北里湖入水口处。其原因是夏季温度高于其它季节,微生物活动增强,且北里湖湖水浅,夏季游船增多,频繁的扰动也促进磷酸盐的释放^[6]。

在北里湖研究区域内,1、2号采样点在各个季节的平均释放速率均为正值,这反应全年1、2号采样点磷从沉积物通过间隙水向上覆水释放的过程是持续进行的,是北里湖内源磷的稳定源。1号样点位于入水口处,接纳外源颗粒性污染物的可能性较大,而2号样点位于北里湖挺水植物荷花的种植区,它的生长及枯枝落叶的分解过程也对北里湖的富营养化产生影响^[22]。荷花死亡后进入沉积物中的颗粒态磷较之其它采样点略高,这些颗粒物沉降后经生物化学作用,使得游离态的磷释放到间隙水中,进而使沉积物—水界面的浓度梯度增大,经分子扩散进入到上覆水中,造成磷的内源释放。采样点3、4在冬季表现为与其它点位相反的特征,即明显的“汇”作用,这两个区域至少经历了一个源—汇转换的过程。源—汇转换过程是内外源共同作用的结果。外部原因表现为转折点时上覆水中的磷浓度发生了巨大变化,使界面处的浓度差矢量值迅速消减或倒置;内部原因表现则更为复杂,如内部解磷微生物活性的增强或减弱,表层沉积物受到外力的扰动等原因均能发生源—汇的转换^[23]。

相关研究表明DP、Al-P、Fe-P是3种活性比较强的无机磷,它们的释放是二次污染的影响上覆水含量的主要因素^[24]。北里湖沉积物中TP与DP、Al-P、Fe-P的含量如表2所示,表层沉积物各形态磷季节分布规律表现为春夏低,秋冬高的特点。活性磷的季节变化体现了向上覆水的释磷现象。春季沉积物中3种活性磷占TP的比例为5.3%,夏季减少至3.72%,秋冬季后又逐渐上升至6.16%和6.73%。夏季DP、Al-P、Fe-P在各种物理化学作用下释放磷,导致占TP的比例降低,而秋冬季上覆水中的磷酸盐通过沉积物—水界面的吸附及化学转化作用形成Al-P、Fe-P,其百分比随之上升。这与磷酸盐的释放特征春夏季高、秋冬季低是相一致的。

表2 北里湖表层沉积物磷的季节变化

Table 2 Seasonal variations of phosphorus in the surface sediments of Beili Lake

	春季 Spring	夏季 Summer	秋季 Autumn	冬季 Winter
TP/(mg/kg)	570.68±68.29	543.42±115.27	588.83±56.74	611.04±70.56
DP/(mg/kg)	9.73±1.11	6.66±1.36	11.37±0.76	13.40±1.01
Al-P/(mg/kg)	9.91±1.93	5.74±1.29	12.10±1.50	12.47±1.92
Fe-P/(mg/kg)	10.61±1.98	7.85±1.02	12.79±1.62	15.25±2.12

2.3 内源释放对水体富营养化的贡献

利用公式(2)对全湖沉积物氮磷释放量进行计算,结果见表3。北里湖各季节氮释放量分别为0.0004、0.0025、0.0008、0 t,整体表现为夏季最高,秋、春季次之,冬季最低的特征,这与氮释放速率的变化规律是相一致的。磷释放量分别为0.0015、0.0038、0.0009、-0.0005 t,其特征与磷释放速率的季节性变化相同。由沉积物氮释放造成的内源污染维持在0.0037 t/a,沉积物磷造成的污染为0.0057 t/a。北里湖内源释放可使上覆水营养盐维持在一个较高的水平,因此对底泥造成的内源污染应予以高度关注,加强对内源二次污染的治理。目前主要通过疏浚来消除底泥释放对水体富营养化造成的影响,特别是表层沉积物的清除,但在疏浚的同时应注意疏浚底泥的处理,防止造成二次污染。北里湖种植的挺水植物生长时吸收利用底泥中的氮、磷营养盐,但在死亡枯落分解后氮、磷可重新传输到水体和底泥中^[22],对底泥产生重要影响,因此应及时对湖区的枯落物进行收集,集中处置,减少氮、磷向底泥的沉积。

原柱样静态模拟法虽然可以模拟现场温度、pH值、生物扰动等物化因素的影响,但不能模拟风浪扰动、紊

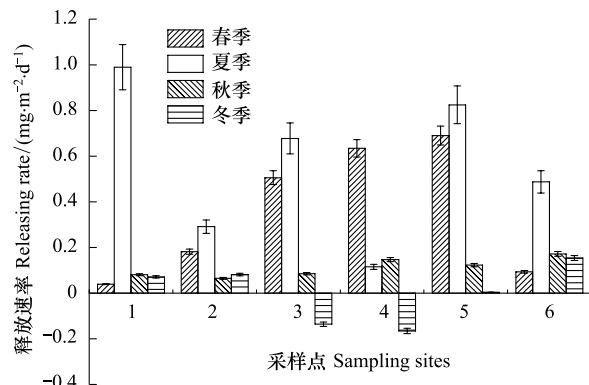
图5 北里湖沉积物—水界面 $\text{PO}_4^{3-}\text{-P}$ 释放速率的季节变化

Fig. 5 Seasonal variation of phosphorus releasing rate in Beili Lake

流等物理因素,因此静态模拟出的释放速率要低于北里湖现场模拟值。韩伟明^[10]在夏季对西湖底泥释磷进行了现场模拟,结果为 $1.02 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,明显高与静态模拟。徐徽等^[9]研究也表明原柱样流动培养可以更好的保持实验过程中环境体系的稳定,其结果要比静态模拟更准确。北里湖与西湖其它湖区相比相对闭塞,受外界影响相对较小,污染较西湖其他湖区严重,磷释放要比西湖现场模拟平均值还要高。虽然静态模拟的结果低于实测值,但对估算北里湖氮、磷释放通量仍具有一定的参考价值。

表3 实验结果计算的北里湖沉积物—水界面氮磷释放量/t

Table 3 The amount of ammonia nitrogen and phosphorus release of Beili Lake on the basis of the experiential results

		采样点 Sampling sites				平均 Average
		1	2	3	4	
春季 Spring	N	0.0002	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
	P	0.0002	0.0008	0.0023	0.0029	0.0015
夏季 Summer	N	0.0035	0.0015	0.0009	0.0040	0.0025
	P	0.0073	0.0021	0.0050	0.0008	0.0038
秋季 Autumn	N	0.0025	0.0006	0.0001	0	0.0008
	P	0.0007	0.0006	0.0008	0.0014	0.0009
冬季 Winter	N	0	0	0	0	0
	P	0.0008	0.0009	-0.0015	-0.0018	-0.0005

3 结论

3.1 北里湖氨氮在春季、夏季、秋季及冬季的平均释放速率分别为 0.074 、 0.34 、 $0.087 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 及 $0.0004 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 。氮释放速率整体上表现出夏季最高,秋、春季次之,冬季最低的特征。

3.2 北里湖磷酸盐在春季平均释放速率表现为 $0.340 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, 夏季为 $0.518 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, 秋季为 $0.094 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, 冬季为 $-0.037 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 。磷释放速率整体上表现为春夏季高,秋冬低,这与沉积物中活性磷占 TP 含量百分比的季节变化特征是相一致的。

3.3 北里湖全年氮释放量为 0.0037 t , 磷释放量为 0.0057 t 。通过与以往西湖现场模拟研究相比,静态模拟结果偏低,但对北里湖内源氮、磷估算仍有一定参考价值。沉积物氮磷的释放可表征内源对浅水湖泊水体富营养化贡献的程度,在外源得到控制的同时应加强对内源二次污染的治理。

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《生态学报》为半月刊,大 16 开本,300 页,国内定价 90 元/册,全年定价 2160 元。

国内邮发代号:82-7,国外邮发代号:M670

标准刊号:ISSN 1000-0933 CN 11-2031/Q

全国各地邮局均可订阅,也可直接与编辑部联系购买。欢迎广大科技工作者、科研单位、高等院校、图书馆等订阅。

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编辑部主任 孔红梅

执行编辑 刘天星 段 靖

生 态 学 报

(SHENTAI XUEBAO)

(半月刊 1981 年 3 月创刊)

第 32 卷 第 24 期 (2012 年 12 月)

ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA

(Semimonthly, Started in 1981)

Vol. 32 No. 24 (December, 2012)

编 辑 《生态学报》编辑部
地址:北京海淀区双清路 18 号
邮政编码:100085
电话:(010)62941099
www.ecologica.cn
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地址:北京海淀区双清路 18 号
邮政编码:100085

出 版 科 学 出 版 社
地址:北京东黄城根北街 16 号
邮政编码:100717

印 刷 北京北林印刷厂
行 销 科 学 出 版 社
地址:东黄城根北街 16 号
邮政编码:100717
电话:(010)64034563
E-mail:journal@cspg.net

订 购 全国各地邮局
国外发行 中国国际图书贸易总公司
地址:北京 399 信箱
邮政编码:100044

广 告 经 营 京海工商广字第 8013 号
许 可 证

Edited by Editorial board of
ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA
Add: 18, Shuangqing Street, Haidian, Beijing 100085, China
Tel: (010) 62941099
www.ecologica.cn
Shengtaixuebao@rcees.ac.cn

Editor-in-chief FENG Zong-Wei
Supervised by China Association for Science and Technology
Sponsored by Ecological Society of China
Research Center for Eco-environmental Sciences, CAS
Add: 18, Shuangqing Street, Haidian, Beijing 100085, China

Published by Science Press
Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North Street,
Beijing 100717, China

Printed by Beijing Bei Lin Printing House,
Beijing 100083, China

Distributed by Science Press
Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North
Street, Beijing 100717, China
Tel: (010) 64034563
E-mail: journal@cspg.net

Domestic All Local Post Offices in China
Foreign China International Book Trading
Corporation
Add: P. O. Box 399 Beijing 100044, China

ISSN 1000-0933
CN 11-2031/Q
24>

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